

## The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1913.

## DETENTION FARM AND PROBATIONERS.

The gist of Probation Officer Pott's report for 1912 is exactly the same as that of other reports by charitable and corrective agencies. Richmond should have a workhouse or detention farm, where cases of delinquency in a social way could be made to work for their own cure. In the words of this report: "It is my sincere wish that during the year 1913 the City Council will see fit to pass a bill providing for a workhouse where persons charged with inebriation or non-support of their families can be confined and forced to engage in hard work. The work secured from the inmates would render it almost self-sustaining."

It is recognized that a great percentage of persons sent to penal institutions and subjected to vicious contact with hardened criminals are not really criminals in any true sense. They are the victims of bad habits, idleness, drunkenness, moral delinquency, and frequently of mere youthful indiscretion. Society must devise a different mode of dealing with such cases from the injurious one of confinement without occupation. Such punishment injures the subject and sends him back to freedom after a short sentence, even more delinquent than at first. The idea of a farm is to supply a healthful place of confinement and plenty of hard work for such persons. It is a kind of moral sanatorium based on the work cure. It can be made practically self-supporting.

Other Pott's report shows what can be done for some men by probation. Instead of being sent to jail and idleness, these habitual drunkards or non-supporters of families are given the opportunity to go to work on trial with the sentence to jail stayed during good behavior. The value of the scheme is plain from that item in the report of \$4,629.45 collected by the officer from probationers and given to their wives. If these men had been sent to jail, they would have left their families a burden on the community, while the community also paid for the prisoners' support. The cost would have been doubled.

Some men, however, cannot be put on probation. They must be controlled by confinement. Let them work for the support of themselves and families on a farm provided by the city.

Is there any argument against this except that it might cut down certain fees for prison keeping that now accrue to individuals?

## THE AMATEUR SPIRIT.

There is no finer sign of sound civic feeling than young men working for the good of their city. The organization of young men in the Mayor's office last night of a Richmond Amateur Athletic Federation marks a milestone in our growth. It means that the younger generation, inspired by the new ideals, are shouldering their share of the burden of helping society. It means that youth, enthusiasm, energy, visions have come into touch with the real problem of making Richmond a better and cleaner city. To those who have awaited the birth of this new spirit with eager hopefulness it was an encouraging time. They believe that by learning to help the other fellow have a cleaner body and a nobler conception of sportsmanship, these about boys of lofty traditions will find a hundred other tasks of good citizenship to which they may lend a hand.

The best thing about this meeting was that a lot of earnest men got together to co-operate and plan for broader opportunities for healthy development without regard to creed, wealth or social standing. They worked in applied democracy. They wanted the whole community to share in the good. They subsidized smaller sentiments for the sake of Richmond. They achieved something that will make civic history.

After from this large reinforcement, the federation will mean much to pure athletics. It will encourage the right sort of competition and the right sort of training. It will reach out and bring under good influences hundreds of men who are eager to develop themselves, but have had no chance. It will mean cleaner bodies and better morals. It will help to take the boys off Broad Street and give him healthful recreation. It will make winning subordinate to the right sort of sportsmanship. It will, we hope, develop some stars, but, better still, keep scores of men in the track and out of vicious surroundings. It will bring men of all occupations and all classes into friendly rivalry to learn what the other fellow's viewpoint is.

But the greatest gift this federation can bring to Richmond are the ideal of co-operation and the amateur spirit. It can teach boys that they are fellow-citizens, and imbue them with a community feeling, and show them how they must work to-

gether for common ends, it will have gone far beyond the dreams of its founders. If it can lay foundations of character full of the amateur spirit, which means simply winning whatever you undertake with justice and fairness and honesty, it will be a great instrument for making the next generation of our citizens wiser and nobler than the present.

## PROTECT RICHMOND GIRLS.

The law has found a way at last. For the mistreatment of two white girls, Edward Skinner and Dennis O'Donnell have been sentenced to four months at hard labor upon the public roads, despite the fact that their victims had passed the age of consent. The teeth of an almost forgotten statute have cut through the wall of defense behind which vice heretofore has fortified itself and laughed the law to shame. The failure of justice in the past to punish such offenders against decency and morality can no longer encourage the repetition of such crimes. The fear of punishment has followed upon the decisions of Justice Crutchfield in the cases above mentioned, and his readiness to enforce effectively the new statute entitles him to the warm commendation of those who would have every safeguard and every protection thrown about the girls of Richmond. The two convictions secured this week will act as powerful deterrents to those who might otherwise entice and mistreat girls in utter contempt of the law.

Conditions in former cases have been such that prosecutions for crimes against girls have almost always fallen short of conviction. The cumulative result of such trials had well-nigh disheartened those enlisted in the crusade against juvenile vice. Time after time strong cases in which the guilt of the accused was conclusively indicated, fell to the ground because it was proved that the victim was above the age of legal consent. The difficulty in determining the age of girls has been a veritable fortress of safety for those who have mistreated them. The community has been shocked as much by the failure of the law to punish as by the crimes.

The statute of recent enactment invoked in the sentences passed by Justice Crutchfield does not make cases depend upon the age of consent. A misdemeanor is committed wherever a man assists in the fall of a girl, no matter what her age be. Wherever the prosecution can prove that the accused has been guilty of contributing toward the moral delinquency of a girl, the accused can be sent to the public roads. The arbitrary operation of the old law is pushed aside, so that substantial justice may be achieved.

Even at that a heavier penalty should be attached. Punishment for so grievous a crime against society ought to be far more severe than that which is administered for lesser crimes, particularly against mere property. Long terms in the penitentiary would better serve public morality than a few months of imprisonment. Yet for a time the community must content itself with the law as it is. Let future cases of mistreatment of girls be vigorously prosecuted under the new statute, so that the forces that fight for Richmond's girls may have occasion again and again to applaud decisions similar to those which have been secured this week.

## HOME RULE PROGRESS.

In their desperation the opposition in the British House of Commons to home rule for Ireland are rapidly rendering themselves ridiculous. In their efforts to delay the consummation and embarrass the government they are rapidly coming down to absurd trivialities and to making spectacles of themselves and being made spectacles of.

An amusing illustration of their achievements in this direction was furnished in a passage in debate between Bonar Law, leader of the anti-home rulers, and Winston Churchill the other day. To the former's threat that if Ulster was not freed from the necessity of submitting to an Irish Parliament she would secede, Churchill replied with the stinging interrogative retort: "Where to, Germany?"

More absurd, however, than the Ulster secession threat was the proposition that each county in Ireland be allowed to decide for itself whether it would submit to an Irish assembly or be governed by the British Parliament direct. The result of such a provision in the bill would, of course, almost Irish home rule and prevent anything like Irish unity from the start.

It is gratifying to know that despite this filibustering the cause is step by step steadily advancing. By large majorities, both this amendment and one to prevent the Irish Parliament from passing resolutions on subjects upon which it is to be inhibited from "legislating" was defeated. Thus the government's bill progressed materially towards the supreme test as evidenced in putting responsibility on the House of Lords.

Although it is conceded that the upper chamber will "throw the measure out," home rule will be that much nearer the time when the Commons will be able to decrease it over the heads of the Lords.

measures to secure control of the Senate. It is proposed to hold a Democratic caucus and form a committee on committees, by which, as in the case of the House, senatorial committees and legislation may be controlled. If this plan fails an open fight is to be made upon the Democratic chairmen of committees who are considered to be reactionaries and hostile to tariff reform. The Senate should by all means be liberalized and made powerless to interfere with the carrying out of the Democratic program. But it is highly desirable that this end should be attained without needless friction. The liberal elements of the party should not be rash and should carefully avoid, if possible, a situation which would result in dissension or open rupture.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.

The proposal to invite the Vice-President to a seat at meetings of the Cabinet, recently repeated by Mr. Bryan, is altogether wise and commendable. New authority and dignity would be added to the second office in the government were the innovation effected.

If President Wilson shall decide to give Vice-President Marshall a chair at his long table, he will have to seek no legal sanction for the change. The Cabinet itself, a recognized political device from the first administration, owes its creation and its continued existence to no enactment; it is an extra-constitutional body. Not until 1907 was it mentioned in the Federal statutes, and then but incidentally. The Cabinet continues by the President's sufferance, and he may alter or abolish it as he chooses, adding members other than departmental heads if desirable. Whether or not the Vice-President shall have a seat in the presidential council is wholly a matter for the President's decision.

The controlling argument for the admission of the Vice-President to the deliberations of the presidential council is that he may at any time, through the death of the President, become his successor, and if he had been a participant in the sessions of the Cabinet he would be well fitted for the duties of the presidency. The broad, intimate and familiar discussions which take place in the sealed concave of the Cabinet would inform the Vice-President and equip him for the presidency as nothing else could. His relations with members of the Cabinet would be such that in the event of the death of the President he could command their services. On the other hand, the Vice-President in many cases would prove a wise counselor of the President and add ability and experience to the presidential council.

The vice-presidency in the last three-quarters of a century has been an office deserted by public interest. It has lost much of its early dignity and prestige; its incumbent is to a great degree ignored in the actual business of government. The vice-presidency should be either dignified or abolished. The seating of the Vice-President in the Cabinet would unquestionably increase the value and enlarge the honor of the office.

Who can think of the banquet season in Baltimore, always happily begun soon after New Year's Day, without emotion?

The oysters—and such oysters!—at the start, the triumph of soup, the same in fish, the delight that radiates from the canvassack duck—mind that you cook it rare—and the artistic tapering off to coffee, are in themselves enough to make the heart thump with anticipation.

That is the way the Baltimore News feels about it. No wonder the heart thumps with anticipation. It is anticipating the head thumping with realization.

According to the picture of how some of Richmond's prominent men looked twenty-eight years ago, we should say they had a blank look.

The plutocrats may be glad to hear that the tariff on poker chips is to be reduced, but will the other end of the social scale be equally rejoiced at cheaper soap?

Of course President Taft cannot forget Beautiful Richmond. Nobody can.

The United States is a good sport in the Olympics. Why not at The Hague?

"Further Grace Given Turkey."—Headline. Before meat?

Undaunted by the Wilson homecoming celebration at Stanton, Cumberland County still asserts that the President-elect was born within its borders and not in those of Augusta. The Farmville correspondent of the Appomattox Times-Virginian reports:

"Cumberland, the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, has been serene, while Stanton, the victim of false impression, has gone wild. Her time will yet come, however, and then listen as King Adams raises the rebel yell. And James will lead 'Sam' Parrott and 'Bob' Miller to swell the chorus. The best things are born in Cumberland, Woodrow among the rest. Mr. Woodrow, N. C., clings to its declaration, and Cumberland will not let go its honor of having been the birthplace of the foremost citizen of the country."

Cumberland persists in its claim. It may yet take all the colonists of the Governor's staff to solve this inter-county controversy and restore domestic tranquility.

A Missouri child has had the skin of twelve dogs grafted on a burn. This Missouri is always putting on dog.

The next investigation ought to be into the origin of Mr. Papp's light opera name.

Soft weather in the winter is mighty pretty, but a so excellent for pneumonia.

As mothers that do not yield, the Turkey war.

## On the Spur of the Moment.

By Roy K. Moulton.

**Cutter's.**  
I love to take the old gray mare and zip across the snow.  
I love to see her light right out as tight as she kin go.  
When I can take the milliner, I think it's simply grand.  
For I'm an expert driver and kin drive with both his hands and feet.

I love to hear the sleighbells ring and hear the runners squeak;  
The fine crisp air, it makes a man ambitious, so to speak.  
I love to see the frost and snow a-hangin' on the trees,  
And feel the tang of winter in the keen and bitin' breeze.  
The mercury can't go too low for cutter'n, you see,  
For then the village milliner she cud-dles up to me.

The feathers in her bonnet, gosh, they brush agin' my nose;  
It is enough to make a man git reckless and propose.  
She always flatters me a lot when I'm out in my sleigh.  
But when I'm just a walkin' round, she looks the other way.  
I guess I'll never marry her. There'll be no wedding chimers,  
Bekuz, you see, it's just like this: she's turned me down five times.

**From the Hickeyville Clarion.**  
Some fellers are so weak kneed that their legs look like the letter X.  
Elmer Jones was down to the city the other day. He paused for a second to turn and look at a young woman, and was hit by seven automobiles at the same time.

Leon Higgins asked Doc Hanks what he was treatin' Anse Prisky for, and Doc said he was treatin' Anse for \$25. Doc Peters couldn't sleep, and he went to a doctor and took treatment for insomnia, and how he sleeps so sound that the people in his neighborhood have entered complaint that they can't hear the a-clock whistle blow in the morning.

Every feller owns the best automobile in the world.  
Man descended from the monkey, but some of 'em haven't descended very far.

Hank Tomms says Doc Hanks is the greatest doctor in the world. Doc told Hank's wife that she would have to keep her mouth shut and breathe through her nose.

Grandma Perkins, who has been very low the past two months, is engaged in shinglin' the fire engine house at this writing. A woman from down to the city saw the sign, "Wide Awake Hose Company" over the door of the engine house the other day, and went in and tried to buy a pair of stockin's. All the rubes don't live in the small towns.

There is so much sparkin' going on in this man's town at this writing that the insurance companies are threatening to raise the rates, as they think property here is a poor risk. It is rumored in polite society circles there were so many couples at Deacon that the youngest Miss Stubbs and her steady had to sit on the plunger.

**Satisfied.**  
The feller all kin go and fly and let his ride round about the sky.  
But I've got no ambition.  
I'd rather stay right on the ground where I am fairly safe and sound.  
And stay in good condition.

They all kin fly as swift as parts. I'd rather keep all of my parts. And keep 'em all assembled. I've never been up in the air. Or even climbed upon a chair. But what I've shook and trembled.

Them racin' auto cars, by gee. May fill some feller full of gee. But now, if you should ask it, I'd rather work, where'er I roam. Than scorch and burn, be carried home Within a bushel basket.

I can't say even that I hate Upon the frenzy motor boat. I've no idea of crowning My gay career by busting all Speed records that they have on call. And end it all by drownin'.

This life to me is fast enough Without all of this fancy stuff. And all the fuss and worry. I'd rather sit and smoke my pipe And watch my little schemes get ripe. And let the other hurry.

## Voice of the People

## A Voice for Claude Allen.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—The variety and difference in opinion concerning the Allen trials, as expressed by the Voice of the People on your editorial page, is significant. It shows the fallacy of popular judgment. We see how impossible it is to obtain a unanimous verdict, though the issue may be life or death.

So we have diverse the minds of men, and we have diverse the hearts of men, and we have diverse the souls of men.

The ultimate decision, however, is momentous to that soul, and to those who stand nearest to him. It seems, therefore, in disposing of this great issue, our best guide or model for imitation would be God Himself. That illustrious criminal, David, who came before Him to receive a just recom-

## Abe Martin

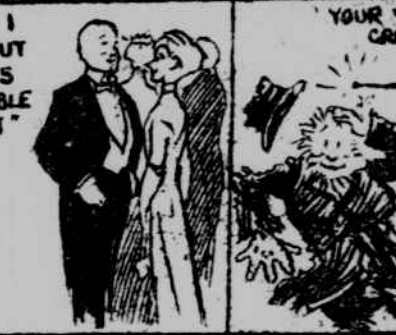
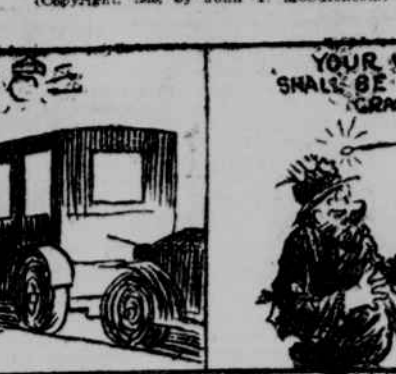


## THE DANGER OF WISHING

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## YOUR WISH SHALL BE GRANTED



pense for the most horrible crime that ever blackened the page of history: the insurance companies are threatening to raise the rates, as they think property here is a poor risk. It is rumored in polite society circles there were so many couples at Deacon that the youngest Miss Stubbs and her steady had to sit on the plunger.

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Virginia, which were having a pretty hot contest with one another. In one of the counties one of these factions had practically no partisans at all, and there was a man named Massey, one of the chief spokesmen of the other party, who was a very redoubtable debater. He was a little, slim, insignificant-looking man, but he had a very important manner, and when he began to talk it was very difficult to say anything on the other side.

"He sent a challenge up to this county I have alluded to, and challenged them to debate with him. They didn't quite like the idea, but they were too proud to decline, so they good-natured man whom everybody called Tom, and it was arranged that Massey should have the first hour. When the occasion came Massey began to get under the skins of the people he was talking to, and he hadn't more than half got through his speech when it was evident that he was getting the crowd with him, whereupon one of Tom's partisans in the back of the room, who saw how things were going, yelled out:

"Tom, call him a liar and make it a fight!"

When the roar of laughter and applause that greeted this answer to Roosevelt had subsided, the Governor, who was laughing with the crowd, added dryly:

"Apparently the thing has reached that stage in this campaign."—From Governor Wilson's Colorado Springs Speech.

**Give Richmond a Hospital.**  
To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to get a few rather explosive views out of my system? Now that the City Council has thrown away the chance of a lifetime to save the taxpayers' money by letting the offer of the Memorial Hospital go by default—a good many people in Richmond are anxiously awaiting some indication as to what alternative the city fathers have in store.

Manifestly the idea, whatever it may be, is not based on economy, or on any view that the matter is all pressing. Leaving the economy feature out of consideration, let me voice a widespread sentiment that an adequate city hospital, with ample contagious disease wards, is a very pressing necessity.

Richmond is now in the grip of a severe epidemic of measles, and for several months past scarlet fever and diphtheria have raged among the children of this city, and yet there is not one place provided where these diseases may be adequately isolated and treated. Unless a householder has knowledge, inclination and means, a child of these diseases is a home-bred horror, and nobody knows this better than our excellent health officer and his efficient medical inspector. This fact is now being played before and upon those of us who are trying to raise children in this city. We have a natural desire to preserve unimpaired the eyes, ears and throats of our little ones as well as their lives, and therefore we have little patience with makeshift control of entirely preventable diseases. A city hospital with a contagious disease annex, fit and appropriate for any citizen to send his people to, is considered a necessity in all up-to-date cities. Do our city governmental authorities realize this? If they do, some of us feel that the time has come when they should make a move.

Very truly,  
"MR. GROVE AVENUE"

**Old Periodical.**  
Please tell me the date of the beginning of the old Thompsonian medical periodical, the Thompsonian Medical Periodical, where I may get access to a copy.

**Carnegie Hero Fund.**  
To whom should one apply for information about the Carnegie Hero Fund?

**Various.**  
What is the name and address of the secretary of the Richmond Yacht Club? What is the origin of the expression, "He who runs may read"? Is there any difference between "farther" and "further"?  
R. H. K.

**Richmond of the South.**  
C. J. Cooke, 308 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va. The form is, "What he can run that readeth."—Habakkuk, chapter II, verse 2. "Farther" is said of distance. It comes from "far," and means more far. "Further" is comparative of "forth," and introduces

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something additional. From Richmond it is farther to Louisiana than to Petersburg, and, further, the roads are worse.

**Kipling.**  
Has Kipling written a history of England?  
T. R. MASSEY.  
Yes, in collaboration with C. H. L. Fletcher, Doubleday, Page Co. are the publishers. You can get the book at \$1.50 from them in New York, or from your dealer.

**Susan Warner's Novels.**  
What is the name of Susan Warner's novel, the sequel to "Wide, Wide World"?  
A READER.  
We do not recall the facts. A handbook says that "Queechy" was a sequel. This novel appeared in 1852, and the other in 1849.

**Dividends.**  
A concern with capital of \$10,000 begins business January 1, and pays dividend of \$500 July 1 following, and dividend of \$700 January 1 following. What per cent did it pay the first time, what the last and what for the year?

Send annual dividend of 5 per cent. Semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. Yearly dividend of 12.5 per cent.

**Naval Strength.**  
Please state the naval strength of England, Germany and the United States.  
J. A. C. H.

England has forty-three modern battleships, nine cruiser battleships, fifteen old battleships, forty-two first-class cruisers, thirty-eight second-class cruisers, thirty-five third-class cruisers, 172 destroyers, fifty-four torpedo boats, sixty-seven submarines, 124,000 officers and men, with 24,700 reserve. Germany has thirty-one modern battleships, five cruiser battleships, five older battleships, nine first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, thirty-four third-class cruisers, forty-eight torpedo boats, eight submarines, 35,500 officers and men, with reserve of 110,000 men. The United States has twenty-six modern battleships, nine older battleships, fifteen first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten monitors, fifty destroyers, thirty-two torpedo boats, thirty-four submarines, 52,575 officers and men, with reserve of 7,952 men. These figures are probably somewhat altered in the late reports.

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